

The Union.

G. W. KINGSBURY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JUNCTION, KANSAS,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1861.



When the citadel of our country is in flames—when the edifice that Washington and Franklin, and their associates, erected, is in flames, it becomes us, whatever may have been our political proclivities, to rise for above all other considerations, and to keep this citadel from falling.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The word compromise is now only uttered by traitors. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to compromise. It is vain to toll at the pumps while men are kept on board burning holes in the bottom of the ship.—JOSIAH HOIT.

There is no half-way house in this matter—no tarrying-place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. There is no peace proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

UNION TICKET!

Representatives,
J. B. INGERSOLL, Wabaunsee County.
A. C. PIERCE, Davis County.
T. F. HERSEY, Dickinson County.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Commissioners,
WM. STAATZ, of Lyon's Creek.
ISAAC H. LODER, of Clark's Creek.
E. L. FOSTER, of Ashland.

Sheriff,
SAMUEL ORR, of Junction City.

Register of Deeds,
GEORGE L. MILLER, of Junction City.

Treasurer,
G. W. KINGSBURY, of Junction City.

County Clerk,
G. F. GORDON, of Riley City.

Surveyor,
JOHN C. KENNETT, of Kenton.

Assessor,
ELIAS CHURCH, of Humboldt.

Comptroller,
JOSEPH BEAVER, of Humboldt.

MASS MEETING.

The friends of the Union Cause will hold a Mass Meeting at Junction City, on Saturday, October 29. Eminent speakers will be in attendance, and it is hoped that all loyal men of this Representative District will attend.

UNION PLATFORM.

Resolved, In the language of Senator DOUGLASS, "Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people," and that we this day declare that we know and will make no other issue than the one forced upon us—"We must be either for or against our Government, either Patriots or Traitors."

Resolved, That we indorse the resolution known as the CHITTENDEN Resolution, which is as follows: "That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of aggression, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That we indorse the resolution known as the McCLELLAN resolution, which is as follows: "That this House pledge itself to vote any amount of money and number of men which may be necessary to secure the speedy and effectual suppression of said rebellion, and the permanent restoration of the federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States."

Resolved, In the language of the Hon. JOSEPH HOIT, we are "for the Union without condition, one and indivisible, now and forever—for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure, against all its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels."

Resolved, That this Convention give their hearty support to the present Administration in its endeavor to crush out the rebellion now existing in our country.

Resolved, That when the authority of the Federal Government shall have been re-established, and peaceful obedience to the Constitution and Laws prevails, we shall be ready to confer and co-operate with all loyal citizens throughout the Union, in Congress or in Convention, for the consideration of all supposed grievances, the redress of all wrongs, and the protection of every right, yielding ourselves and expecting all others to yield to the will of the people, constitutionally and lawfully expressed.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace;" and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

MORE SHAME FOR THEM.

The *Frontier* has made the astounding discovery that the greater proportion of the Union party are Republicans, and it cautions the people to beware of them on that account.

If the "public," which it seeks to warn of the danger to which they are liable, was so thoroughly divested of all patriotism, and so filled with corruption and deceit, as is the party of which the *Frontier* is the exponent, then the cry of Republicanism might affect something; but we believe that the public would sooner choose loyal men from the Republican party than traitors from the falsely named Democracy to administer their county affairs.

Is it not a sad comment upon Davis county Democrats that Republicans should prove more loyal than they? that they should bury the hatchet of political strife, renounce all allegiance to party, and come out bold for the Union and the preservation of our Government, inviting all patriots who have the same object in view to unite with them, that the attainment of such a glorious end may be sooner reached? That the majority of the present Union party were formerly Republicans, we will admit; but that that is any reason why they should not be good Union men, we will not admit. No better proof is needed of the traitorous designs of these Democrats than their bitter opposition to the Union party. It is well known that the object of that party was to unite the people in one common brotherhood for the preservation of the Union, and to sustain the present executive arm of our Government in its noble purpose of suppressing rebellion, and driving treason and traitors from our land. Nothing more was asked. All loyal men could do this much, but the self-styled Democrats of Davis county could not. They want our Government to sue for peace to Jeff Davis and his rebel horde. They would debase the Government, and bring a lasting disgrace upon every American citizen. Will the people sustain them? We think not. We are inclined to the belief that our voters are in favor of the perpetuation of this Government, the Union of the States, the suppression of the rebellion, and by this means the restoration of peace and happiness to our present distracted country.

IT TROUBLES THEM.

Our neighbor of the *Frontier* is considerably worried about what he terms the "Republican Conventions," held in this city on the 21st and 24th ult. Two weeks ago the sheet through which he promulgates Democratic doctrine announced the decease of the Republican party in Davis county, but doubtless discovering after that issue that it wouldn't be safe to let the "dead rest in peace," turns resurrectionist, and last week gives the "Republican Conventions" particular fits.

Through some oversight, we presume, the Union Convention neglected to indorse the semi-secession platform adopted by the semi-secessionists in their semi-secession Convention, held on the third of last month, and the *Frontier* don't like it. There was something remarkable about that, and the *Frontier* does right to find fault. The presiding genius of that sheet has an interest in the success of the ticket which graces the head of its column—a bread-and-butter interest—and there is imminent danger of a defeat of that whole semi-secess ticket, unless they are "let alone," and allowed a clean field and no competition.

We know of no way in which we can offer comfort to the *Frontier*, or its editor. We cannot, with any degree of safety, assure him that he will be the next Sheriff of Davis county, because we don't believe the voters of the county are prepared to indorse "disunionism," or submit to the rule of those who do indorse it, or sympathize with it in any manner, either by word or deed. The past history of the *Frontier* will not justify us in believing that its editor is Union to the core, though later dates are making an effort in that direction. This becoming converted just previous to election looks suspicious, to say the least.

GOOD FOR "S."

Some ass, in a communication to the *Frontier* of last week, pitches into the editor of this paper for being a candidate on the Union ticket. He thinks our acquaintance with the people of this county of too short duration to warrant their support in placing us in one of the most responsible offices in Davis county. For the information of Mr. "S.," we will state that our residence in Junction City dates back to July 19th, 1858.

Our fair city prospered, and our citizens lived in peace from that time until it received the valuable acquisition of Mr. "S." about eighteen months ago, since which time our city has flourished, but the present distracted state of our domestic society gives abundant evidence of what evil can be accomplished by a bad man.

THE CAPITAL LOCATION.

A few of our people are still clinging to the erroneous idea that our State is to be benefited by making no permanent location of the Capital this fall, nor any time for the next ten years. The cry of these gentlemen is that the cost of erecting the buildings will entail upon the people an enormous amount of taxes, the which they cannot pay without great sacrifice, and from the effects of which our State will not recover for years. Should the Capital be located this fall, and we confidently expect it will be, we doubt whether the Legislature will make any appropriation for buildings, etc., at present; but even should they do it, the people can better afford to pay for good substantial buildings, that will be an ornament to our State, than they can a Legislature for wasting its time in discussing the question of where those buildings shall be put. We believe the time expended in our Legislature discussing the Capital question, for the next five years, providing it is not now located, will cost the people quite as much as the buildings would. But Topeka is well supplied with accommodations for the Legislature, and for all the Executive officers; and we doubt much whether any appropriations will be made at present for the Capitol buildings.

Besides, the location of the Capital permanently is going to give our young State an air of stability; and capital which has heretofore shunned us on account of the unsettled state of our local affairs, will pour in upon us freely. So that, viewing the question in whatever light we may, we are the gainers by disposing of the location this fall, and only losers so long as it remains open. Let the vote of Western Kansas be thrown for Topeka.

Wabaunsee County Convention.

The Wabaunsee County Convention met pursuant to call on the 21st of Sept. 1861. Dr. Saml E. Beach, chairman; and H. D. Shepard, Secretary.

The Convention passed off harmoniously. The following County ticket was nominated: For Treasurer, Saml E. Beach, Sheriff, John Hodgson, District Clerk, J. V. B. Thompson, County Clerk, H. M. Selden, Commissioners, Wm. Mitchell, Frank Hebank, J. D. Ingersoll,

Surveyor, G. Zwaniger, Coroner, Augustus Brasche, Assessor, D. L. Bates.

A resolution passed, unanimously, recommending A. H. Case, Esq., of Topeka, Shawnee County, to the favorable consideration of the voters of said county, and the Third District, for the position of District Attorney.

S. E. BEACH, Ch'n.

H. D. SHEPARD, Sec'y.

Prospect of a Treaty with the Pottawatomie Indians.

These Indians were visited a few weeks ago, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Mr. Dole, and propositions were made on the part of the Commissioner for a treaty with them. The object, however, was not accomplished at that time, as the "Prairie Band" were unwilling to sell out. Since the departure of the Commissioner, they have been counselling almost every day and feasting to the tune of about two beavers a day. There is, as yet, no permanent conclusion arrived at in regard to selling out.

The St. Joseph Indians and the Wabash Indians, are in favor of making some kind of a treaty, as, also, many of the intelligent half-breeds, who know the real interests of the nation better than the Indians themselves. There is at present, however, some hopes of a compromise between the "Prairie Band" and the several other bands of the nation, by which a treaty will be effected.

A MAP WORTH HAVING.

We are in receipt of a copy of "Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern Country." It is something new, and at this time a good map of the Southern States is almost invaluable to every person who takes the least interest in the present troubles. It contains reliable statistical information of the population and resources of the South, besides giving the accurate population and precise location of the counties, cities and towns in Virginia and Missouri. The Map and Gazetteer is issued every Saturday. Those wishing copies will address J. T. Lloyd, 164 Broadway, New York.—Price, 50 cents, colored in States; and 60 cents, colored in States and counties.

ACCEPTS.

For the gratification of those croakers who predicted that Mr. Hersey would decline being a candidate on the Union ticket, we will state that he accepts the nomination, and will prove his sincerity in the Union cause by devoting all his energies to it.

HOW TO KNOW A TRAITOR.

An Eastern paper gives the following receipts of "How to know a traitor?" The man who continually prates about "coercion" and "subjugation," is a traitor. The man who says he is a "Union man," but cries "peace," even to the surrender of the government to Jeff. Davis, is a traitor. The man who shows a painful sense of the horrors of war when the rebels are shot down, and chuckles inwardly when the defenders of the Union are killed, is a traitor. The man who shows a morbid sensitiveness to the peril of the Constitution, but a lively interest in "Southern State Rights," is most surely a traitor.

[For the Smoky Hill and Republican Union]

MR. EDITOR—Allow me, an "old citizen" and a Democrat, a small space in your journal, in order that I may correct some falsehoods, which are being circulated over our county by certain dissatisfied Union (?) gentlemen.

In a recent number of the *Kansas Frontier*, until recently a disunion paper, published in your city, I notice an article, purporting to be written by one "S.," evidently a white man outwardly, but inwardly blacker than that God-forsaken rebel, Davis, and as much beneath him in treachery as Satan is beneath the angels. As S. gives but one of his initials, we will guess the other two, and proceed to show him up in a summary manner.

From facts in the writer's possession, I am led to believe that the aforesaid S., in his youthful days studied for the ministry, but having fallen from grace, took to law and "rot." About a month ago, it seems (strange to say,) he received a shock of patriotism, which so penetrated his hardened heart, and so affected him, that instead of reviling the Government and Administration, as he had done before, he could hardly find words to express his horror and hatred of secession and its votaries. Thus we find Mr. S. about the first of September.

About this time the Republicans and Union Democrats in this District and County agreed to bury all partisan feeling, and unite on a common platform, for the purpose of putting down traitors; and accordingly a call for a Union Convention was gotten up, and signed by nearly every Union man in the county, including our subject, S. The Union men of the different precincts were requested to meet and select delegates to the County and District Conventions. The aforesaid S., wishing to show his patriotism, participated in the primary caucus, and I learn tried hard to be elected a delegate; but the people of his precinct, doubting his sincerity, didn't see fit to trust him as a delegate, and consequently he was defeated, and "insulted." To a casual observer, it could be clearly seen that our subject felt that he had been shamefully treated, judging from the dark scowl on his honest phiz, and his frequent button holing and caucusing with certain traitors,) saying that if "things didn't go as he wanted, he would make trouble," &c. Thus we find Mr. S. about the 21st of September.

In accordance with the call for the Union Convention, the delegates from the different precincts met at your city, and after the usual preliminaries, proceeded to nominate candidates to fill the different county offices. Mr. S. finds no fault with the commissioners, or the manner in which they were nominated. But when it comes to Recorder, and George L. Miller receives thirteen out of sixteen votes, by the change! his man is defeated—"the Convention is packed." Mr. S. was the Democratic Convention, that nominated Sanford—a man who has, within the memory of the writer, hurraed for Jeff Davis, and not three months ago an outspoken secessionist, but now a Union man—packed? Why were such men as Rogers and Perry defeated? Because, sir, they loved the Stars and Stripes, and not the reptile emblem of South Carolina.

Again: S. can't see why Samuel Orr was nominated for Sheriff—that the German delegates had to be "sopped" in order to understand the *modus operandi*. I suppose S. prefers "rot" to "soap"—hence his objection. Did not Mr. Orr act honorably in requesting the Convention to reconsider his nomination, and inviting his opponents to once more try their chances? I presume he heartily approves of Geary's nomination—yes, Geary, the editor and proprietor of the *Kansas Frontier*; a paper, previous to the first of September, devoted to the conditional preservation of our Union—copying articles from secession journals, opposing the Government and Administration, and furnishing its readers with secession editorials. It is a disgrace to our fair State, and had it been east of Junction City, it would long ago have been declared a public nuisance, and subjected to the fate of its more enlightened clique. But S. says Mr. Geary has come around "all right, and will remain so till after the election." Our wily subject has not studied the noble character—the patriotic devotion which our German citizens have shown for the Union, and their adopted country, or he would not dare to insult them with such contemptible accusations. Has the so-called Democratic party put a German on their ticket? No; and why? simply because our German citizens are Union men. But you say the Germans will support an independent candidate, and consequently elect Geary. Time will tell, Mr. Traitor, and you will be sadly disappointed.

Again: You find fault with the nomination of Mr. Kingsbury for Treasurer. If we remember right, his nomination was unanimous, every delegate rising to his feet and voting affirmatively. We are inclined to think that the sacrifices Mr. K. has made in starting a respectable paper in our county, at the present time, fully entitles him to some consideration from the county.

and the charge of his being a new comer is utterly without foundation. That he is far superior to his opponent on the disunion ticket no one will deny; and equally capable with your independent candidate, whom, two months ago you styled an "old granny," a man that "couldn't be told anything," but who now is perfection, because you can make a fool of him.

By the by, Mr. Editor, I cannot close without saying a few words to the independent candidates of our county. I believe it is a universal rule in all parties, that when gentlemen come before a convention for a nomination, whether successful or not, they are in honor bound to support the nominees, and especially when they have been electioneering more or less for the last three months—have taken an active part in the selection of delegates, have taken pains to see the delegates from the different precincts, and done a "smart chance" of button-holing in and out of the Convention. In conclusion, I will add, that in my opinion—a disinterested party—any person who will bolt the action of a Convention, of which he is a participant, would betray his country, his party, and his God. SMOKY HILL.

AN IMPORTANT PAPER FROM THE DELAWARE NATION.

The Chiefs in Council—They Address Thirty other Nations, adjuring them to Stand by the Union—They promise to Fight in behalf of all parts of Tribes assailed by Disloyal Factions—Their words are few but pregnant with meaning.

We are indebted to the editor of the *Kansas State Journal*, Lawrence, for an advance copy of the following important document:

DELAWARE NATION, STATE OF KANSAS, September 24th, 1861.

Anderson SARKOXIE, Head Chief of the Delawares, in the State of Kansas, and Ne-con-he-quin, Second Chief, and John Conner, Third Chief, send to their Grand Children, or other Nations, their friendship; and ask of them not to quarrel and shed blood about the condition of the country: Let none of the Tribes war against the Union, and the Great Father who is at the head of the Government, but let all of them stand by the Union. If their should be any division in any Nation, and any part of the Tribe attempt to assail, and war against the others, because they are for the preservation of the Union, then we, the CHIEFS of the DELAWARES, promise and obligate ourselves to lend the whole power of the Nation to aid and protect such Tribes as may be invaded. We say to our Creek Friends, and to all other Nations, that we will STAND and DIE by the GREAT FATHER, who is now using all his lawful power to preserve the Union; and we will permit no other Nation to war against the Union with impunity.

ANDERSON SARKOXIE, mark.

Head Chief of the Delaware Nation.

NE CON HE QUIN, mark.

Second Chief.

JOHN CONNER, Third Chief. mark.

Witness:

BLACK H. BEAVER, Interpreter. mark.

J. W. ANDERSON, Interpreter.

TONGE NOXIE.

SAMUEL A. YOUNG.

EVAN JONES, Missionary to the Cherokees.

To GEORGE MCINTOSH, Head Chief of the Creek Nation.

With the request that this be communicated to all the Nations with which he can communicate, and particularly the following Nations, to-wit: the Seminoles, Chickasaws, Cheyennes, Paw Paws, Wabos, Cherokees, Wicheitas, Reches, Caddoes, Navagoes, Ta-na-ka-ros, Ewies, Caddoes, Tonge Indians, Anadagoes, Choctaws, Camanches, Shawnees, Senecas, Munsees, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandottes, Chipewas, Sac and Fox, Kickapoes, Kiawas, Miamis, and Peoras.

Latest from St. Louis, Jefferson City and Lexington.

FREMONT IN THE FIELD.

On Saturday nine steamers, lying at the levee, were chartered by Gen. Fremont. Their names are Emma, Emilie, Minnehaha, H. D. Bacon, Northerner, W. L. Ewing, J. D. Perry, Sam. Gaty and Post Boy. These added to others already engaged, make a fleet of fourteen or fifteen steamers, which are now actively engaged in an important expedition under Gen. Fremont.

Yesterday, the N. W. Graham, Northern, W. L. Ewing, Sam Gaty, D. G. Taylor, H. P. Bacon, and A. McDowell, were busy at the landing taking on troops and military stores and equipments. The Northerner, Graham, Ewing and Gaty, shipped Col. Ellis' cavalry regiment of 750 men, and the same number of horses. The Taylor took on board Col. Kelton's regiment, the Bacon, Col. Bland's regiment, and the McDowell Col. Knobelsdorf's regiment of Northwestern Riflemen. All we know of the destination of this formidable fleet is, that the boats have turned their noses up stream, and are undoubtedly bound for the Missouri river.—[St. Louis Dem.]

The gun boat New Era, is about completed and ready for active service. We are told she will accompany the grand expedition which is moving up the Missouri river. She will carry five nine inch columbiads with a complement of about one hundred men. These columbiads are formidable looking guns, and are to be used principally with shells, having the power to cast the

most destructive missiles the distance of two or three miles. Three of these guns are placed on the stern deck of the boat and two on the bow. The lower decks of the boat from which the guns will operate are protected by the heaviest bulwarks of oaken timber, slanting backwards and capable of resisting any attack by ordinary artillery against them. The cabin, upper decks and pilot house are also effectually shielded by complete castings of boiler iron. The boat leaves to day for the scene of action wherever it may be.—[St. Louis Dem. 25th.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 24.—The utmost activity prevails here in the movement of troops up the river. Ammunition, artillery, stores and supplies, with mule and horse trains are moving rapidly towards Lexington. A decisive blow is to be struck before a week. Prices are bagged, unless he uses the legs, instead of the arms of his army.

McCulloch is also in great danger. The greatest spirit and enthusiasm animate our army. They are confident of victory.

Price and McCulloch are now in the trap. We have full information of the whereabouts of the latter, but are not allowed to send it. All right.

The arrival of troops from St. Louis here on Friday were very heavy. All so far landed here have been sent by the Pacific Railroad to Sedalia and Syracuse.

The forces, as near as I can learn, are as follows:—By steamer Graham and W. L. Ewing, arrived this morning, Col. Ellis' splendid regiment of cavalry, about 1100 strong, armed with sabres, pistols, and Sharp's rifles. They left immediately by land for Sedalia. Also Henton's Cudets and Fremont's Body Guards. This afternoon steamers H. D. Bacon and D. G. Taylor arrived with the Third and Sixth regiments of Missouri Volunteers. They, with the Thirty-Fifth Illinois regiment, are now waiting for extra trains to carry them to Sedalia or Syracuse.

Look out for a great battle and victory on our side this week.

Edridge, a rebel from Lexington, is under arrest. He was sent down by Price to learn the strength of our forces. He was miserably deceived. Papers found on him state our forces at St. Louis at only about four thousand. He will probably be shot to-morrow.

McCulloch is marching rapidly to form a junction with Price, but in a circuitous route. He is very near Lexington. By late reports his force is 25,000 strong, with a good supply of artillery.

The loss on the rebel side, and Mulligan's loss, at Lexington, are both greatly exaggerated.

Not over 150 were lost on Mulligan's side, nor more than 300 on the rebels' side. Mulligan was forced to give up for want of water and reinforcements.

The Battle at Papinville.

Lane meets and defeats a greatly superior force.

We learn from Capt. George Reynolds, who arrived on the 25th from Fort Scott, that an important Union victory has been gained in south western Missouri. The fight occurred on Saturday last. The enemy were surprised, and although nearly double our own forces in number, were completely defeated. The fight was desperate, and we lost seventeen killed, and a large number wounded. The rebels lost forty killed; wounded unknown; one hundred were taken prisoners. All their tents, supplies and wagons were captured.

Gen. Lane is now moving to Osceola, twenty miles east of Papinville.

Another Victory.

From O. A. Bassett, Esq., who arrived from Fort Scott on the 27th, we learn that Gen. Lane has been completely successful in his forced march upon Osceola.

After his victory in Papinville, already recorded, he proceeded immediately to Osceola, in St. Clair county, Mo., a distance of twenty miles.

The rebel force there was dislodged, the town burned to the ground, and the immense supply train of Rains and Price captured. This train was between two and three miles in length, contained all the supplies and equipment of Rains and Price, and \$100,000 in money. This is the most important success gained for the Union cause in Missouri, and goes far to redeem our losses at Lexington. Lane is now on his way back and may soon be expected in this vicinity.